

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Stater of Epipalos (ca. 360 BC)



Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
Culture	Amathus
Material	Metal
Weight	102.2 grams
Type of Object	Coin
Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms

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Description of Designated List Category:

The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows a lion lying down and facing right, with its jaws open. Above the lion is an eagle facing right and flying. Below are Greek letters and a crescent (horns upwards). There is a border of dots.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows the forepart of lion facing right with its jaws open. To the right are Greek letters.

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SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES


Gold Half-Stater of Pumiathon (ca.361 - 312 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Kition
	Material	Metal
	Weight	63.4 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
	© Department of Antiquities, Nicosia	
	Description of Designated List Category:	
<p>The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."</p> <p>The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows Hercules, bearded, wearing lion's skin over his head and left arm, walking to the right. In his outstretched left hand is a bow and behind his head is a club in his raised right hand. To the right may be a symbol. There is a border of dots.</p> <p>The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a lion facing right bringing down stag also facing right and kneeling. Above is the king's name and to the right is the date. On this example, the date is 30 which means, roughly, 332 B.C. All of this is contained in a dotted square.</p>		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Stater of Baalmelek II (ca.425 - 400 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Kition
	Material	Metal
	Weight	165 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows Hercules wearing lion's skin over his head, and hanging down his back with its tail between his legs. On some examples the skin is flying behind him. In his outstretched left hand is a bow and behind his head is a club in his raised right hand. There is a border of dots.

The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a lion facing right, bringing down stag which is kneeling and also facing right. Above is an inscription. The whole image is contained in dotted square set within a square impression.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetrabol of Stasioikos or Stasikypros? (ca.460 - 450 BC)



Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
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Culture	Idalion
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Material	Metal
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Weight	54.5 grams
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Type of Object	Coin
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Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
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Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows a seated sphinx facing left, with a curled wing. She sits on a tendril which rises beneath her belly to a bud and in front to an open flower. Her right forefoot is resting on an open flower. On left are Greek letters. There is a border of dots.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a lotus flower on two spiral tendrils. To the left is an ivy-leaf. On the right is a knuckle bone of a sheep or goat. The image is contained in an impressed circle bordered by a faint line.

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SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

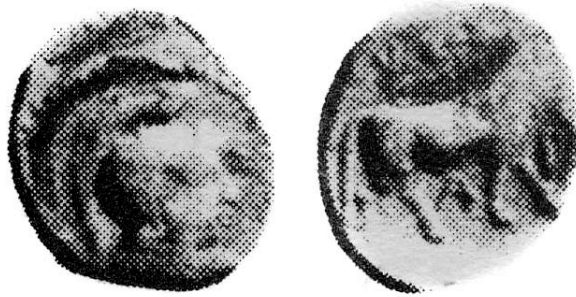
Silver Obol of Timocharis (unknown date)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Marion
	Material	Metal
	Weight	13.3 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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	Description of Designated List Category:	
	<p>The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."</p> <p>The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of Apollo crowned with a laurel branch. He is facing right. There is a border of dots.</p> <p>The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a goddess on galloping bull facing left. She wears long tunic hanging beside the animal. Her left hand is holding the bull's left horn. Above is an inscription.</p>	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES


Gold Half-Stater of Stasioikos II (from before 315 - 312 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Marion
	Material	Metal
	Weight	13.3 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
	© Department of Antiquities, Nicosia	
Description of Designated List Category:		
<p>The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."</p> <p>The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of the goddess Athena wearing a triple-crested Athenian helmet and facing right. There is a border of dots.</p> <p>The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a bull walking to the right. Above is an inscription in Greek.</p>		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Stater of Pnytos (ca. 490 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Paphos
	Material	Metal
	Weight	
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows a bull standing and facing left. He stands on a dotted line. Above in an inscription in Greek.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows an eagle's head facing left. In upper left hand corner there is a palm leaf within joined spirals. Below is a guilloche pattern.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

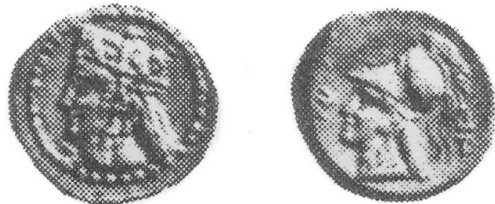
Gold Tenth of Stater of Evagoras I (411 - 374/3 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Salamis
	Material	Metal
	Weight	12 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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Description of Designated List Category:		
<p>The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."</p>		
<p>The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of Hercules facing right, with a beard and wearing a lion's skin. The skin's forelegs are knotted round his neck. There is a line for a border.</p>		
<p>The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows the front half of a goat lying and facing right. Below is a club. There is a line for a border.</p>		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Gold Third of Stater of Nikokles (373 - ca.361 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Salamis
	Material	Metal
	Weight	42.5 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows a bust of the goddess Aphrodite facing left, wearing richly decorated crown, earring and necklace. The hair on her forehead is shown with dots, and locks fall on her shoulder and back. There is a border of dots.

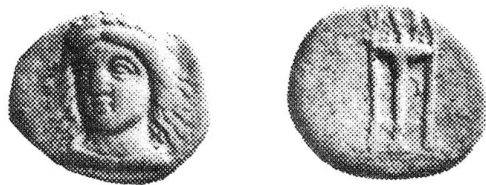
The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a bust of the goddess Athena facing left, wearing a crested, a circular earring and a necklace. Locks of her hair fall on her neck and back. To the left is an inscription in Greek.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Diobol of Pasikrates (331 BC)		
	Time Period	Ancient Kingdoms (end of 6th C. BC - 332 BC)
	Culture	Soli
	Material	Metal
	Weight	24.6 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.1. Issues of the Ancient Kingdoms
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Cypriots began to mint coins at the end of the sixth century B.C. Coins were produced to the Persian weight standard, and the types and legends reflect the mixture of Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek elements present in the island's culture. Coins were issued by the ancient kingdoms of Amathus, Kition, Kourion, Idalion, Lapethos, Marion, Paphos, Soli, and Salamis dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. to 332 B.C. Denominations include "obols" and "staters."

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows a bust of the god Apollo facing the viewer, and turned slightly to the left. He is crowned with a laurel branch, and has long flowing hair. A garment covers his shoulders.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin shows a bowl with three long legs called a "tripod."

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: **III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES**

Silver Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great (332 - 323 BC)		
	Time Period	Hellenistic Period (332 - 30 BC)
	Culture	Paphos
	Material	Metal
	Weight	257.8 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.2. Issues of the Hellenistic Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

When Alexander the Great became the ruler of Cyprus in 332 BC, he replaced the local coinage and system with his own and introduced Greek weights and dominations. During the period in which Cyprus became a province of the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, the Cypriot monetary system was incorporated into the royal Ptolemaic coinage. The three main cities of Cyprus minting royal coins were Paphos, Salamis, and Kition.

The obverse (“heads” side) of this coin shows the head of Hercules beardless and facing right. He is wearing a lion’s skin with the front paws knotted around his neck. There is a line for a border.

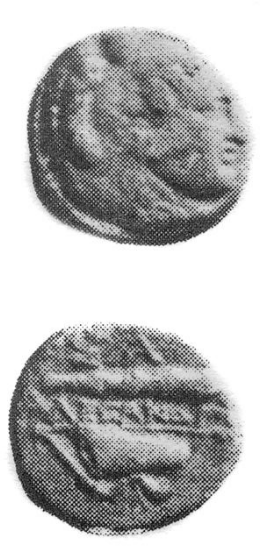
The reverse (“tails” side) of this coin shows the god Zeus wearing a cloak over his lower limbs and seated on a throne facing left. In his right hand is an eagle. His left hand rests on a scepter. To the left is a dove with spread wings flying to the left. There is an inscription in Greek to the right and below Zeus. Around the image is a border of dots.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze coin of Demetrios Polioktetes (300 - 295 BC)		
	Time Period	Hellenistic Period (332 - 30 BC)
	Culture	Salamis
	Material	Metal
	Weight	93.5 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.2. Issues of the Hellenistic Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

When Alexander the Great became the ruler of Cyprus in 332 BC, he replaced the local coinage and system with his own and introduced Greek weights and dominations. During the period in which Cyprus became a province of the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, the Cypriot monetary system was incorporated into the royal Ptolemaic coinage. The three main cities of Cyprus minting royal coins were Paphos, Salamis, and Kition.

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of a young Hercules facing right, in a lion's skin, the legs of which are knotted around his neck. There is a border of dots.

The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin has a an inscription in Greek. Below is a club, a bow, and a bow-case.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetradrachm of Ptolemy VI Philometor (180 - 145 BC)



Time Period	Hellenistic Period (332 - 30 BC)
Culture	Salamis
Material	Metal
Weight	14.08 grams
Type of Object	Coin
Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.2. Issues of the Hellenistic Period

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Description of Designated List Category:

When Alexander the Great became the ruler of Cyprus in 332 BC, he replaced the local coinage and system with his own and introduced Greek weights and dominations. During the period in which Cyprus became a province of the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, the Cypriot monetary system was incorporated into the royal Ptolemaic coinage. The three main cities of Cyprus minting royal coins were Paphos, Salamis, and Kition.

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of a king facing right and crowned with a thin band. The border is dotted.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin has an inscription in Greek circling an eagle facing left and standing on a lightning bolt. To the right and left of the eagle are Greek letters. The border is dotted.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetradrachm of Ptolemy IX Soter II (117/6 - 80 BC)		
	Time Period	Hellenistic Period (332 - 30 BC)
	Culture	Paphos
	Material	Metal
	Weight	13.95 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.2. Issues of the Hellenistic Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

When Alexander the Great became the ruler of Cyprus in 332 BC, he replaced the local coinage and system with his own and introduced Greek weights and dominations. During the period in which Cyprus became a province of the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, the Cypriot monetary system was incorporated into the royal Ptolemaic coinage. The three main cities of Cyprus minting royal coins were Paphos, Salamis, and Kition.

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of a king facing right and crowned with a thin band. The border is dotted.

The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin has an inscription in Greek circling an eagle facing left and standing on a lightning bolt. To the right and left of the eagle are Greek letters. The border is dotted.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetradrachm of Ptolemy VIII Evergetes II (146/5 - 117/6 BC)



Time Period	Hellenistic Period (332 - 30 BC)
Culture	Kition
Material	Metal
Weight	14.14 grams
Type of Object	Coin
Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.2. Issues of the Hellenistic Period

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Description of Designated List Category:

When Alexander the Great became the ruler of Cyprus in 332 BC, he replaced the local coinage and system with his own and introduced Greek weights and dominations. During the period in which Cyprus became a province of the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, the Cypriot monetary system was incorporated into the royal Ptolemaic coinage. The three main cities of Cyprus minting royal coins were Paphos, Salamis, and Kition.

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of a king facing right and crowned with a thin band. The border is dotted.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin has an inscription in Greek circling an eagle facing left and standing on a lightening bolt. Below eagle's left wing is a scepter. To the right and left of the eagle are Greek letters. There may be other symbols such as a basket with a ribbon or a star. The border is dotted.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetradrachm of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy X Alexander I		
	Time Period	Hellenistic Period (332 - 30 BC)
	Culture	
	Material	Metal
	Weight	
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.2. Issues of the Hellenistic Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

When Alexander the Great became the ruler of Cyprus in 332 BC, he replaced the local coinage and system with his own and introduced Greek weights and dominations. During the period in which Cyprus became a province of the Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt, the Cypriot monetary system was incorporated into the royal Ptolemaic coinage. The three main cities of Cyprus minting royal coins were Paphos, Salamis, and Kition.

The obverse ("heads" side) of this coin shows the head of a king facing right and crowned with a thin band. The border is dotted.


The reverse ("tails" side) of this coin has an inscription in Greek circling an eagle facing left and standing on a lightning bolt. To the right and left of the eagle are Greek letters. The border is dotted.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze Dupontius of Augustus (ca.27 - 23 BC)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	Paphos
	Material	Metal
	Weight	13.41 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the head of the emperor Augustus facing right and crowned with a laurel branch. There is a Latin inscription.


The reverse of this coin has the letters "SC" within in oak wreath.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze of Augustus (after 22 BC)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	Paphos
	Material	Metal
	Weight	59.6 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the head of the emperor Augustus facing right. There is a Latin inscription.


The reverse of this coin shows the temple of the goddess Aphrodite of Paphos, with a paved courtyard, two slender columns, and inside, a conical object. This is surrounded by an inscription in Latin.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze Quadrans of Augustus (after 22 BC)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	
	Material	Metal
	Weight	2.67grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the mythical creature Capricorn (part goat and part fish) facing right. Above is a star. There is a border of dots


The reverse of this coin shows a scorpion. To the right is a star. There is a border of dots.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze of Drusus Julius Ceasar (22-23 AD)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	
	Material	Metal
	Weight	72.9 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the head of the emperor Drusus facing right. There is a Latin inscription.


The reverse of this coin shows a statue of the god Zeus Salaminios and the temple of Aphrodite of Paphos. On the left, Zeus is standing and facing left, wearing flowing garments. In his right hand he holds a dish and his left hand rests on a short scepter. On the right is the temple of the goddess Aphrodite of Paphos, with a paved courtyard, two slender columns, and inside, a conical object. There may be minor variations on these images, including one in which an eagle is resting on Zeus' wrist or the courtyard of the temple is enclosed by a lattice fence.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze of Claudius (41 - 54 AD)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	Paphos
	Material	Metal
	Weight	47.0 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the head of the emperor Claudius crowned with a laurel branch and facing either right or left. There is a Latin inscription.


The reverse of this coin has a laurel-wreath containing an inscription in Greek.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST: III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Bronze Sestertius?/Dupontius of Galba (68 - 69 AD)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	
	Material	Metal
	Weight	13.79 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the head of the emperor Galba facing right. To the left is a round punch mark. There is an inscription in Greek.


The reverse of this coin shows the statue of Zeus Salaminios standing and facing front, wearing flowing garments. In his right hand he holds a dish and his left hand rests on a short scepter. An eagle perches on his left wrist. There is an inscription in Greek.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetradrachm of Vespasian (76/77 AD)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	
	Material	Metal
	Weight	11.82 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows the head of the emperor Vespasian facing left and crowned with a laurel branch. There is a Greek inscription.


The reverse of this coin shows the temple of Aphrodite of Paphos. The building has a tall central hall and two lower wings. Inside is a conical object. Around the image is an inscription in Greek.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CATEGORIES OF OBJECTS SUBJECT TO U.S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

CYPRUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS REPRESENTING PRE-CLASSICAL AND CLASSICAL PERIODS

SECTION OF THE DESIGNATED LIST:
III. D. COINS OF CYPRIOT TYPES

Silver Tetradrachm of Caracalla (214 - 215? AD)		
	Time Period	Roman Period (30 BC - 235 AD)
	Culture	
	Material	Metal
	Weight	13.37 grams
	Type of Object	Coin
	Date of Import Restriction	7/16/2007
	Subsection of the Designated List	III.D.3. Provincial and Local Issues of the Roman Period
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Description of Designated List Category:

The Roman coinage of the island begins with the reign of Augustus and extends up to the reign of Severus Alexander. The portrait of the emperor or a member of his family appears on the obverse ("heads" side) of nearly all Roman-era Cypriot coins. The reverses ("tails" sides) usually have images related to local religious practices such as the statue of Zeus Salaminios and the temple of the goddess Aphrodite at Palaipaphos. Roman Cypriot coins were produced between 30 B.C. and 235 A.D.

The obverse of this coin shows a bust of the emperor Caracalla facing right and crowned with a laurel branch. There is a Greek inscription.

The reverse of this coin shows an eagle with its wings spread. Below is an ear of wheat. There is a Greek inscription.